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REMARKS

Claims 7-14, 27-33, 39, and 40 stand in the application.

The Examiner has objected to the title. The title has been amended to what the applicant believes to be clearly indicative of the invention specified by the claims.

The Examiner has rejected claims 7-12 and 39-40 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) on the grounds that the subject matter of the claims would have been obvious having regard to U.S. Patent 5,678,041 issued to Baker *et al.* in view of U.S. Patent 5,586,260 issued to Hu. Claim 7 has been amended to recite that the means to store dynamic status information respecting said user, said dynamic status information being one of enabled, disabled or active, are located at the server rather than at the client. Support for storing the dynamic status information at the server is found at page 26 of the description. As described at pages 25 and 26 of the present application, storing such status information provides the advantage of allowing a user to log back in to the server following a crash of the user's system. This is particularly advantageous if the user attempts to log back in before the cron service on the server logs out the user automatically for inactivity.

Neither Baker nor Hu teach or suggest storing dynamic status information respecting the user, the dynamic status information being one of enabled, disabled, or active, at the server. The Examiner has contended that Hu discloses means at the client to store dynamic status information respecting the user, the status information being one of enabled, disabled or active. Quite apart from the fact that claim 7 has been amended to indicate that such status information is stored at the server and not at the client, the Applicant respectfully submits that Hu does not disclose such means. Hu does not disclose storing of status information, let alone status information which is one of enabled, disabled, or active. Hu discloses storing of security credentials, but these are different from status information. Baker appears to make no mention of storing dynamic status information at all, being directed rather to a method of filtering site access requests based on ratings of content on possible sites to which access is being requested and on rated content permissions (e.g. violent, moderately violent, non-violent) assigned to requesting clients. Baker makes no mention of dynamic status information being enabled, disabled, or active, and certainly not with respect to access authorization to a server which stores such status information.

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Claims 8-11, 39, and 40 are dependent on claim 7, and include the same
limitations discussed above. Claim 12 includes a similar limitation of providing means
at the server for recording dynamically status information respecting the user and the
client, the status information being one of enabled, disabled, or active. Because Baker
and Hu do not teach each of the elements of amended claim 7 and claim 12, the
Applicant respectfully submits that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been
established with respect to claims 7-12, 39, and 40.

The Examiner has rejected claims 13 and 14 as not complying with 35 U.S.C.
103(a) as being obvious having regard to U.S. Patent 5,784,058 issued to LaStrange *et
al.* A single reference cannot be cited against claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) unless the
reference suggests every element of the rejected claims. Any elements not suggested or
taught must at least be inferred from the teaching of the single reference. LaStrange
fails to teach or suggest any "help" information or any way to derive such help
information from the dual screen concept, as taught by the present application and as
recited in claims 13 and 14. According to the abstract of LaStrange, LaStrange provides
"a user control mechanism for selectively retaining for display a document obtained
from a network. The user control is located as an icon or symbol in the browser
interface for each of use. Subsequent documents which are downloaded from the
network are displayed in a separate window of the display in the computing system... In
particular, the user can selectively create a second browser display page by following a
link contained in the first browser display page, without overwriting the contents of the
first browser display page." LaStrange appears to be teaching opening a new browser
window when a link is clicked, rather than replacing the contents of the existing browser
window with new downloaded content. LaStrange makes no mention of a content frame
window and a dashboard frame window, a help button associated with the dashboard
frame window, or retrieval of help information relating to the contents of the content
frame window for display on the frame window. The Applicant respectfully submits
that LaStrange does not teach or suggest every element of claims 13 and 14, and that a
prima facie case of obviousness has not been established against claims 13 and 14.
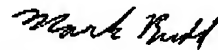
The Examiner has rejected claims 27-33 as not complying with 35 U.S.C. 103(a)
on the grounds that the subject matter of the claims would have been obvious having
regard to U.S. Patent 5,795,952 issued to Davis *et al.* A single reference cannot be cited

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against claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) unless the reference suggests every element of the rejected claims. Any elements not suggested or taught must at least be inferred from the teaching of the single reference. The system of claim 27 includes means to retrieve information from non-volatile memory at system startup. This is an element not taught or suggested by Davis. The Examiner has stated that this element would have been obvious. The Examiner has provided an advantage for including this element, but has provided no evidence that this advantage would have rendered inclusion of the element obvious, nor that this advantage would have been recognized. Furthermore, the Examiner alleges that Davis teaches the remaining elements of claim 27. Davis does not appear to teach backup means to periodically transfer stored information from the volatile memory to non-volatile memory. Davis does not even appear to teach a system for storing information respecting a plurality of applications to a shared memory. Rather, Davis is directed to a method by which a tracking program is run on a client in order to track user browsing behaviour, and this browsing behaviour is transmitted to a server. Claims 28 to 33 are dependent on claim 27, and include the same limitations discussed above and not taught or suggested by Davis. The Applicant therefore respectfully submits Davis does not teach or suggest each of the elements of claims 27 to 33, and that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has therefore not been established against claims 27 to 33.

In view of the foregoing, it is believed that the claims at present on file and as amended herein are in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and action to this end is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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